

CHAPTER 6

6. SUPPORTING INFORMATION

6.1 Literature cited

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6.2 Glossary, Acronyms, Abbreviations

CAA – Clean Air Act

CCB – Coal combustion byproduct

CO – Carbon monoxide

Cost-of-Service study is the periodic analysis of costs to provide power to customer rate groups and allocation of those costs among those groups. Utilities have historically based their rate structure on the costs incurred in serving their customers.

Demand charge is the fee (charge) for electric service that is based on the peak amount of electricity used during a billing cycle.

Directly served customers are the large industries, federal installations, and unusual loads that buy power directly from TVA instead of being served through a distributor. The directly served customers are TVA's retail customers.

DO – Dissolved oxygen

EA – Environmental Assessment

EFM – Electricity Forecast Model

e.g. - Latin term, *exempli gratia*, meaning “for example”

EIS – Environmental Impact Statement

End-use customers are the distributors' customers including residential customers, commercial customers, and industrial customers.

Energy charge is the fee for electric service that is based on electricity consumed (kilowatt-hour). Residential customers are typically only levied energy charges.

EPA – United States Environmental Protection Agency

Firm power is a type of power sale which is not subject to interruption by notice from TVA (i.e., the arrangements for firm power do not include provisions allowing TVA to suspend availability by notice that can be given under specified conditions). See Interruptible power.

FY – Fiscal year

GSA – TVA rate schedule identifier

GWh – Gigawatt-hour

Hydro allocation policy is a policy by which TVA has allocated the benefits of the hydro system generation only to the residential customer class to satisfy requirements of the TVA Act and results in lower residential rates. Hydropower is TVA's lowest-cost source of power.

i.e. - Latin term, *id est*, meaning “that is”

Interruptible power is a type of power sale that includes provisions allowing TVA to suspend availability of power by notice that can be given under specified conditions.

kW - Kilowatt

kWh – Kilowatt-hour

Load is the amount of electric power that is drawn from TVA's electric system at a given point in time.

Measured demand is a billing quantity defined in certain TVA rate schedules as the higher of the load measured in kilowatts (metered demand) or 85 percent of the load measured in kilovolt-amperes.

Metered demand for TVA billing purposes is the maximum demand during the billing period as indicated in kilowatts. This demand is typically measured over a one-hour interval for wholesale billing and over a 30-minute interval for retail customer billing.

NEPA – National Environmental Policy Act

NO₂ – Nitrogen dioxide

NO_x – Nitrogen oxides

NPDES – National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

O₃ - Ozone

Peak load is the maximum load experienced by TVA's electric system over a given period of time. See Load.

Pb - Lead

PM_{2.5} – Particulate matter whose particles are less than or equal to 2.5 micrometers

PM₁₀ – Particulate matter whose particles are less than or equal to 10 micrometers

PSD – Prevention of significant deterioration

Rate adjustment is a mechanism in the Terms and Conditions to the wholesale power contract used to increase or decrease TVA's wholesale revenues.

Rate change is a mechanism in the Terms and Conditions to the wholesale power contract primarily used to change the structure of the Schedule of Rates and Charges of the wholesale power contract. Although a rate change may redistribute costs among different customer classes, it is designed to be revenue neutral to TVA.

Rate classes (groups) are groups of customers that pay the same electric rates under firm power rate schedules - residential customers, commercial and industrial customers, and under TVA's proposed rate change, manufacturing customers. There are several classes of commercial and industrial customers, which are differentiated by the amount of electricity those customers use. Manufacturing customers would be differentiated from these groups by the additional factors proposed in the rate change.

RCRA – Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

Reactive charges are charges that apply when the reactive component of a customer's power usage exceeds the level consistent with the efficient operation of the power system. They are applied to wholesale customers and also to large demand-metered retail customers. The charges may be applied through charges applied to excessive reactive demand or through adjustments to billing demands in the measured demand calculation described above.

REMI – Regional Economic Model, Inc.

RESM – Regional Economic Simulation Model

Retail rates are the total rates the consumers pay for electricity. On average, TVA's costs are about 80 percent of the total customer bill, while the distributors' costs are about 20 percent.

SO₂ – Sulfur dioxide

TDEC – Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation

TSA - TVA rate schedule identifier

TGSA - TVA rate schedule identifier

TVA – Tennessee Valley Authority

Valley – Tennessee Valley area

Wholesale rates are the rates that TVA charges the 158 distributors of TVA power. TVA's wholesale rates are based on a structure called end-use wholesale rates. This means that TVA charges the distributors based on TVA's cost to serve the end-use customer classes. In addition to the wholesale amounts payable to TVA, distributors add their costs to determine the final retail rate charged to customers. See Retail rates.